ness, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery. The largest assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING of every style and price ever offered. It will pay all parties well to ex-

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corner of Editon-et be, of course, monopolizes all the first-class down-town custom.

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For families, tailors and all manufacturing purposes, these ma

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1859.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for The Tribune Office should in all cases be addressed to Horace Greenery & Co.

Mr. A. Rose is an agent for the sale of THE TRIBUNE in

To Business Men.

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As an index to where THE TRIBUNE circulates, we copy from As an ince to was subscriptions received in the month of March last. Our sales to news-men are, of course, not included:

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.....17.806 Advertisements intended for insertion in THE TRIBUSE this week must be handed in to-day.

The Tribune for California

be ready at 10 o'clock this morning. It will contain the Money and Market Reports, Marringes and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer. The Star of the West leaves to-day at 2 o'clock. The mails close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, for sale at the

We tried to say in our last that the general sentinent seemed to approve Gov. Morgan's late vetoes on the Susqueharna Railroad and Canal Interest bills, and were sur prised to see in print that we seemed to say that this sentimen oppose those vetoes. The context, we trust, made our mean

The Courier and Enquirer has a special dispatch from Washington, to the effect that Baron Humboldt has written to a diplomatic correspondent at Washington, that war cannot be postponed beyond July.

Yesterday, John Glass, who was jointly indicted with several others for the murder of William Decker, in Elm street, on the 15th of January last, was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. and convicted of manslaughter in the first degree. Sentence was deferred.

Gov. Morgan only sent in three vetoes yesterday. All of them were sustained. Two of the bills vetoed appear to be of small practical importance; but the third raised the salaries of Police Clerks in our City. Thanks to the Governor for this righteons veto! He has used his constitutional power freely, but not a whit too much so. We regret that he should even seem to impede the construction of the Albany and Binghamton Railroad, but every moment's reflection deepens our conviction that this veto was just, and will rather hasten than retard the completion of the work.

We are to have, by Legislative aid, an Inebriat Asylum in our State-at Binghamton-and, by a sort of poetical justice, one-tenth of the money paid by liquor-dealers for license is to be appropriated to its construction and maintenance. This will not in practice amount to much; but the connection here acknowledged between dramselling and drunkenness is one which too many are apt to

We should like to advocate an efficient measure ment, the Marshal offered to let the prisoners go for the cure of drunkenness after having arrested till Monday on their own recognizances, and when the manufacture of drunkards. We cannot escape they refused those, on their parole; but they chose the conclusion that the business should be comrather to abide by the action of the Districtmenced at this end. First, stop making drunkaris; Attorney, and to go to jail. After some delay, the then undertake the cure of those already made.

But to cure a hundred or two per sanum, at the same time making ten thousand, seems to us a discouraging business. It is like undertaking to bale out the basis below Niagara with a teaspoonlike Elihu Burritt's Compensated Emancipation. However, let those who have faith in it go ahead. and give the project a fair trial. We shall wish them well, though we may not be able to share their more sanguine hopes.

SEMMING UP.

The Legislature adjourned at 9 o'clock last evening, having continued in session four or five days more than the hundred for which its members draw pay. We regret to perceive that the parting scene was not one of entire good humor. The Democratic minority-in the Senate especiallyobstinately refused to be jolly. One of their number, Mr. Francis B. Spinola, having defied the Chair, was taken into custody some days ago. He refused to apologize, caviling as to the precise words which he used in defying the authority of the Senate, though he refused to state what were the actual words. He was, therefore, kept under arrest and out of his seat until the closing hours of the Session. This was unfortunate for the City Railroad bills, of which he was an active supporter, and may have caused their defeat. An effort is on foot to make a martyr of him, but a more unlikely stick of timber for that use could hardly be found. The majority would gladly have restered him to his seat at any moment, had he seen fit simply to disclaim any purpose to defy or insult the Senate or its presiding officer. But he wanted leverage for a reelection, and may have secured it.

The Assembly was mainly composed of new men -some of them decidedly able; others not remarkably so. Experience would have increased their efficiency as legislators-we trust without any subtraction from their integrity.

Little has been effected at this Session compared with what was projected and urged. This is not necessarily mistaken or unfortunate. Of the little that was done, the Governor vetoed a liberal proportion. His vetoes were all sustained by one House or the other-often approved by a majority in both. He may have been wrong in the matter of providing for the payment of interest hereafter to secrue on uspaid Canal drafts, but we think he was right. The People are justly suspicious of this unauthorized Canal debt, created by Canal officers alone. They are not unwilling to pay it, if they can do so in any manner that will insure them against its indefinite increase. Assure them that a definite and reasonable sum will finish the Canals and finish paying for them, and they will probably shoulder the load. But to an indefinite increase of their Public Debt, by the action of Canal Officers merely, they are opposed. If this involves another raily of all the contracting and jebbing forces to beat the Republicans in '59 as they did in '57, we must meet it as we may.

It is rather hard that so abominable an imposition as our City Inspector's Office, as now managed between Mr. Holdover Mortin and certain Aldermen for their mutual advantage, could not be abolished. We did hear that \$17,000 went up to Albany to defeat the Health Department bill, by which Mortin & Co. were to be bowed out; if so, it was probably used where it proved effectual. But in truth the combination to defeat any Reform in our City Charter was a very strong one. The two Democratic factions which divide this City were obliged each to cry "Chartered Rights" as vehemently as possible, in order to prevent the other profiting by that cry in the Fall Election. This, acting on the natural reluctance of country members to alter the Charter of a city in defiance of the remonstrances of its municipal authorities and its representatives, was effective. We believe many of those who raised this clamor for partisan effect are or will be sorry that it was not

The worst propositions of amendment to our City Tax Bill were all defeated. The \$250,000 for the Record Commissioners, the

proposition to let the Police mutineers sue the City for the salaries they do not even pretend to have earned, were both defeated. On the other hand Fernando Wood got in \$20,000 to repay him the cost of resisting the Metropolitan Police Law. We trust this will never pass the Board of Supervisors.

No new Railroads in our City were chartered. The Quarantine Removal was left at loose ends through a disagreement between the two Houses. We believe, however, that the new Commissioners can go on and effect the removal under authority

conferred on them by existing laws. The Registry Law is the best measure of the ession. It will deprive no legal voter of his Right of Suffrage, while proving a great check on "trav-"elers" and "repeaters." It might be better, but it is in the main a good bill, and gives us safeguards against Illegal Voting at least equal to any hitherto enjoyed in Maine, New-Hampshire or Connecticut.

THE OBERLIN RESCUERS.

We gave the other day an account of the pending trial, before the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio, of Simeon Bushnell, indicted with some forty seven others for the rescue of a colored man from the hands of certain parties who claimed to hold him under a power of attorney from his alleged owner. It was abundantly proved on the trial that, instead of setting up this power of attorney as their authority for olding him, the parties, one of whom was a Deputy Marshal from the Southern District of Ohio, relied entirely upon a warrant issued by a Commissioner of that District, and which had no validity in the Northern District. On this ground, a verdict of acquittal was expected; but the Jury, having been made up by the Marshal (who it seems in Ohio summons whom he pleases), entirely of Buchanan Democrats, they saw fit to return a verdiet of guilty.

The District Judge, having thus ascertained the utility of this packed Jury, proposed, on the motion of the District Attorney, to go on and try the other prisoners one by one by the same Jury. This was objected to on the other side as a great outrage, since the same facts were to a great extent involved in all the cases; and this Jury, by the verdict it had just rendered, had thereby committed itself as to these facts. The Court persisting in its determination, the counsel said that in that event the District Attorney might call the defendants as fast as he pleased, for before such a Jury they would neither call witnesses nor make any defense. This was Saturday afternoon, and the Court adjourned o Monday morning, having first, on the motion of he District Attorney, ordered the prisoners into the custody of the Marshal. After the adjourn-

jailor received them, but rather as guests than as prisoners, giving them his sitting-room and chambers, and making them as comfortable as possible. Of Monday's proceedings, we have not yet any accounts. A full account of the Saturday's proceedings will be found in another column.

ANOTHER SLICE OF MEXICO.

It is given out, we see, that the recognition by our Minister to Mexico of the Justez government, contemplates a quid pro quo on the part of the government thus recognized. It is said that the President expects to obtain from Justez what he seked in vain from Congress, and even more; not only permission to occupy Sonors and other parts of Northern Mexico, but the possession of them in absolute property, the President, of course, paying to Mexico, or rather to Justez, a handsome sum of money therefor. Such a bargein and sale, if it is to be effected at all, ought to be taken in hand at once. Delay would involve two contingencies equally fatal to it. If Juarez, in spite of our recognition, should succumb before the Church forces, of course he would be in no position to treat with us. On the other hand, should he succeed in establishing himself at the City of Mexico, and in making good his claim to be recognized as President, the immediate pressure upon him being over, we might find him little in a humor to sell. The popular party which he represents, has always been bitterly hostile to any diminution of territory. The other party have always been the readiest to take our money and to code territory in exchange for it.

But neither President Buchanan nor President Juarez seems just now in a position to treat. The great inducement to Juarez would be a sum of money in hand, to enable him to give energy to the operations of the Constitutionalists. President Buchanan might make a treaty promising money hereafter, subject to ratification by the Senate and an appropriation by Congress; but that would be no inducement to Juarez, who needs a sum of money down, and who, by a treaty of this sort, while he took on himself all the odium of the cession of territory, might be merely sowing for his enemies to resp.

But even if he were ever so ready, what power has he to make a treaty ! He professes to be President under the Constitution of 1857; and in recognizing him we recognize that Constitution. That is a very democratic document, and does not vest the treaty-making power in the President alone. Meanwhile, the other party, to whom that Constitution gives a concurrent authority, are scattered, nobody knows where. The Congress has never n et since it was depersed by Comonfort in January a year ago. No treaty can be made without its consent, nor can it be expected to meet till the Constitution is triumphant and its supporters in a position to have less need of our assistance. Mr. Forsyth, it will be remembered, made a treaty, which the Senate refused to ratify. We do not see how Mr. McLane is to get even so far as that.

A WORD OF COMFORT.

Some of our Philadelphia cotemporaries are not yet able to reconcile the decision of Commissioner Longstreth in the case of the alleged slave Daniel Webster to the tenderness of their constitutional consciences, the cause of dry goods, and the interests of Buchanan politics. Hitherto Philadelphia has been loyal in her Southern relations, has never refused to give up an alleged fugitive from labor, even to the point of surrendering the wrong man rather than not surrender somebody, and has thereby gained great gain in the business of jobbing and medical students. And she takes it hardly now that a United States Commissioner, bone of her bone and flesh of her flesh, should think it necessary to bother about evidences of identity, legal technicalities, and a judicial conscience, in case of a mere "nigger," whom pious and respect able Southern gentlemen were seeking as an astray from the plantation of a Virginian lady. To such a pitch of disgust and dread does this event seem to have goaded some of the most sober-minded men of that bailiwick that our liveliest fears are excited for the stability of their reason.

But let us speak words of comfort to our brethren. All wealth is uncertain, whether it has two legs, or four, or none at all. It is the commonest experience to fail in getting, or fail in keeping, some precious bit of property, from trotting horses and setting dogs, to houses and lands. But we all learn, in due time, to bow to the inevitable decrees of law and luck. We know that the wisest of men some times fail to save their bacon; is there any good reason why the same law should not attach to property in these unfortunate sons of Ham, and those who lose them, be, on the same principle, reconciled to their loss? Granting, not for the sake of argument merely, but for the sake of patriotism, the solemn duty of returning these wrongheaded black men, who, ignorant that the " pur suit of happiness" does not always mean that one must run after it, are constantly escaping from their happy homes, to the great scandal of Constitutions and Supreme Courts and Congresses assembled; granting this solemn duty as binding, is it not also incumbent upon us, when we undertake to do it, to be quite sure that we do it with out a blunder ! As the South will have it that all her people, who are anything short of dirty-white in color, are mere property, as law-abiding citizens we are bound, when the question of individual right to such property is forced upon us, to be as careful in settling it as we should be were the animal claimed a dog or a horse. We must not let our zeal outrun our discretion, if we would be just. It is the right of him to whom service is due" that we have bound ourselves to respect, and not the mere claim of any one who may choose to assert it. On the whole, then, we are persuaded that Philadelphia may rest satisfied that in this case she has done the right and fair thing. It was wise not to surrender Daniel Webster, a thing which measured five feet ten inches in length, and which could not have been in Virginia since 1853, as the evidence conclusively proved, for Daniel Dangerfield, another thing. measuring only five feet seven, and which ran away from Virginia in 1854. How unbappy would be the reflections of our Philadelphia friends if, in their haste to give Daniel Webster to the first claimant, they should find a week too late that that valuable chattel had been surrendered to the wrong man! The South herself, we think, will commend the care and discretion which has rendered such a catastrophe impossible. For our part, we are persuaded that Dissolution, which, like the "Good Time" is always coming," has not come yet; and we hope to reassure our sister metropolis that the grass is not about to spring in Third street, that Church alley is not immediately to become a howling wilderness, and

crowds of ingennous youth on whom the whole South has hitherte depended for its daily bread of calomel and quinine.

And here is one reason for the faith that is in us. Daniel Webster was in this City two days ago. and a gentleman who knows something of his antecedents, and who is much impressed with his intelligence and straightforwardness, assures us that he earnestly-and, as this gentleman thinks truth fully _asserts that he is not the man they took him for. Hereverthelessacknowledges that be was born a slave, but that he ran away from Virginia in 1853. He confesses even to knowing the witnesses Mainst him, and to their having known him; their only mistake was in supposing him to be Daniel Dangerfield. Dr. Luckett, he thinks, was honestly mistaken. Of the other two, he was not willing to express an opinion, except that he thought the Baptist brother, Gulick, whose conscientious reluctance at taking an oath was only equaled by his alacrity in lying, was a hard man, and that Boyne was a notorious slave trader, a class of men against whom he feels a, perhaps, unwarrantable prejudice. Now this deceptive Daniel, for aught we know to the contrary, is still in this City, and the right owner may yet be along in pursuit of bis fugacious property; and it may yet be our pleasant duty to gratify the Southern taste for that greatest of Southern luxuries, a "nigger" who could forget the blessings of Slavery, but whose back is Does Philadelphia wish that she could have fore-

stalled us the enjoyment of this cherished Constitutional privilege? Can she regret that she has not done us this wrong? Has she the heart to wish that, when that gentleman from one of the first families of Virginia shall come and ask at our hands for his "boy." that we shall be put to the mortifying necessity of acknowledging that a sister city, in ber indiscreet and careless haste in deciding upon a question of property, has surrendered the wrong lot of merchandise to the wrong claimant? We should be sorry to think that Philadelphia, when she comes to her moments of soberer reflection, would wish to place us in so awkward a predicament as to be compelled to send home a Southern brother, carrying in his ear a flea, instead of in his hand an African, and more than ever persuaded that we Yankees are a treacherous and perverse g-peration, as regardless of the fine feelings of a gentleman as of Constitutional right.

BRITISH REVENUE. The revenue returns of Great Britain, made up

for the quarter ending on the 31st of March, are accepted in England as indicative of prosperityconsidering the circumstances under which the finances of the country at present labor. Some of the items figuring in these revenue tables possess more than a passing interest. Take, for example, the British excise revenue for last year, which gives a flourishing total of £17,902,000-an increase of £77,000 on the previous year. This increase is accounted for by the augmentation of paper and license duties, and it is less than had been estimated by nearly £70,000, owing to a great failing off in the hop receipts. There is in this item a decrease on the quarter's returns, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, which approximates to £65,000, and this is traced to the diminution of whisky consumption. especially in Ireland. The year 1838 contributed to the excise returns of Great Britain £14,750 521, far the largest proportion of which came from the very source that now shows a marked deficiency, less in the revenue than in the quantity of the taxed article consumed. Tea in 1838 afforded an income of £3,362 035, being a million less than in 1836, and not much out of proportion with the present returns. Tobacco and snuff appear to hold increasing ground in the tax-list from 1836, when they yielded £3,397,108, to this time, when they afford a principal means of revenue increase. The customs returns of the past year do not make.

n round numbers, £24,000,000, while they nearly yielded £23,000,000 in 1838. But as the total for the past year represents an increase of £1,000,000 over the previous year, and as the total for 1838 represents a decrease of £1,000,000 when compared with the total of 1836, there is little in the way of improvement to note under this head. Corn currents, and silk, which made small returns twenty years ago, figure profitably in the present tables. Spirits (foreign and British), malt, hops, and wine, ran the Customs and Excise Returns to the swell ing average figure of £15,000,000 in the years 1836-7-8, and subsequently; but these commodities are now the great drawbacks upon the revenue, to meet whose deficits sundry expedients, under the "Miscel apeous" head, are had recourse to, and, as the tables show, with success.

The Post-office Revenue for the year ending the last day of last March, shows an increase of £280, 000 over the former year; the total revenue from that department now being £3,200,000. Twenty years ago (in 1838), it figured in the revenue lists for the United Kingdom, at £2,346,278. The increase of revenue from this source has been most steady, and marks improvement at almost every quarter.

In connection with this subject, we observe that the British exports to India for the past financial year exceeded, for the first time, the British exports to this country. To the former country, British produce was exported last year to the value of £16,782, 515, while to this country the value of the goods shipped was considerably less, being only £14,013,-983. In 1838, the value of British produce imported by the United States was not much above half that credited to the importations hither from the same country last year.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The latest news on the subject of the Africans piratically imported in the yacht Wanderer, is to be found in a charge to the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Alabama, delivered by Judge Campbell, at Mobile, on the 12th inst. He informs the Jury that he had heard, with no little mortification, that two parties of these Africans had been brought to Mobile, having previously passed through the whole length of the judicial district without molestation or hindrance. The Judge declares that he could scarcely have believed it possible-but this must be understood, we suppose, in a Pickwickian sense.

In order that the parties concerned in such operations may understand their legal position, the Judge proceeds to inform the Jury that, under the act of 1818, which, in this respect, is but a reënactment of the original slave-trade prohibition act of 1507, neither the importers, nor any person claiming under them, can hold any right, title or interest in any colored person brought into the United States contrary to these acts, of which the consequence is that any person who, for an hour, holds in his custody as slaves Africans thus illegally imthat the splendid grounds of Pennsylvania College ported, is guilty of false imprisonment. Not only are not to be a mere preserve of grey squirrels and tame deer, and to know no more forever those this, but, by a special provision of the act, any

person selling or holding such Africana or aiding or abetting therein, is hable to be fined from one to ten thousand dollars, and to be imprisoned for a term not exceed. ing seven nor less than two years. And, to present escape from deficiency of proof, whenever it that be shown that any party indicted has held or side in holding (if it be but for an hour) as a stare any colored person who is an African or not a native of the United States, in order to discharge himself, be must show that the person so held was imported at least five years previous to the commencement of the prosecution.

The District-Attorney, upon receipt of informs. tion that Africans illegally imported are held in his district, is required to file an information to secortain the facts of the case, and all such illegally inported Africans, upon that fact being established are to be delivered over to the Executive of the United States, the person who lodged the information to be entitled to a bounty of \$50 from the Treasury of the United States for every such Afri-

The Judge declares-again, we suppose is a Pickwickian sense-that he is sure the fraudulent and piratical efforts lately made to make slaves of Africans, in despite of the treaties and laws of the United States, can awaken no other sentiments than those of indignation and disgust, and prompt to no other resolutions than those which will aid to maintain the supremacy of the laws; and in this view of the case, he invokes the active and diligent efforts of the Grand Jury to bring the malefactors to justice. We shall see how many indictmente they find.

In about four weeks, the benevolent and charitable societies will hold their annual meetings. The business at these meetings ought to be divided into two departments; first, the meeting for hearing the good news the executive officers have to communicate, with the comments thereon of various eloquent speakers, and secondly, the election of officers.

The manner of conducting the first is a thing about which little need be said. The officers are compelled to consult public taste, otherwise their meetings will not be well attended. Hence, these arrangements take care of themselves.

But in regard to the second point, in the time, place and mode of electing the officers, there should be a radical change. The usual plan seems to be to have lists of candidates prepared in advance by the executive officers of the societies. In the mixed and crowded assembly of members and spectators, with no time for debate, reflection, or other nominations, the lists are burriedly read, being heard only by those who are in the immediate vicinity of the reader; the question on their adoption is put, and in that crowd and haste is declared carried; and so power, or error, perpetuates itself. In some cases, ballots are used; but the haste and confusion incident to a crowded, miscallaneous audience, waiting impatiently for the more interesting part of the meeting, renders the ballot little more discriminating than the other method of viva voce voting.

Hence we propose, with all deference to the directors of the larger societies, that they should make suitable preparations for an intelligent and fair mode of conducting their elections, and give an early announcement of such arrangements. In the numerous membership of such bodies as the Bible and Tract Societies a poll should be opened under the inspection of well-known and responsible men. If there be any questions in controversy respecting the management of the Society, inspectors should be selected from each of the contending parties. A place well known and easily accessible should be selected. Poll lists should be kept, and the hours for voting should be long enough to accommedate all who wish to avail themselves of their franchise: and everything should be done to give the utmost facility for a full expression of the opinions of the members.

If these suggestions are carried out, one ground of complaint against the executive officers of some of the Societies will be done away.

The Constitution-which is The Union with a ew name-thus plumes itself on the unity of faith and feeling which characterizes the National Democracy:

"Our party stands before the country the only representative of a common faith and the only reliable defenders of a common constitution. It matters not where you meet a true Democrat—whether in Massachusetts or Virginia—you will find him the advocate of the rame cardinal doctrines of constitutional right ed justice. He carries with him the same platform f principles. His note-book for Maine answers as cell for Florida and Minnesota as for his own State. It requires no change of programme for each locality in which his battle is to be fought. Whenever a pro-feased Democrat fails to realize the character we here

present, you may write him down at once as unsound and unworthy of Democratic confidence."

—Such being the case, will Tae Constitution inform us whether the said Democracy is for or egainst the enactment by Congress of laws for the protection and enforcement of the slaveholders' assumed right to hold slaves in the Territories?

A special Commission, under the Presidency of Gen. Rostovtzoff, has been appointed by the Czar Alexander II. to report the best metaod in which the Russian serfs may redeem their houses and gardens. This Committee is to finish its project ouring the month of August. Emancipation will, it is said, be announced by an imperial manifesto on the 20th of September next, the day on which the Grand Duke Nicholas, the heir presumptive, will attain his majority.

LATER FROM VENEZUELA. - The bark Joseph Maxvell, Captain Davis, from Laguayra March 26, and Puerto Cabello April 2, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday morning. Capt. Davis reports the country throughout in a state of revolution. Commandant Pinto, on the 28th March, had routed General Garvares from Bubbuardole, and had killed some few men of the negroes. Garvarez is said to have about 500 men, but is very short of arms. General Zamora had p'undered San Felipe of about \$100,000 worth of prop-

There had been quite a contest on the Palito, when the Government troops retreated. Puerto Cabello was all up in arms, and the stores were compelled to be closed half the time. Troops

were landing every day from the east. QUARANTINE MATTERS.-Last evening, Sergean Dixon, with a plateon of men (thirty in number), the city for Quarantine, where they will probably remain some time, and keep watch upon the movements of the Staten Islanders. The remainder of the force detailed at a late meeting of the Boardswas held in readiness for departure for the Island at a moment's call. The platoon under Sergeant Dixon left at 9 o'clock in the steamboat John Fitch, at the orders of

Deputy Superintendent Carpenter. GRAND LARCENY.-An Italian, named Marto Bone ditti, was apprehended by Detective Slowey, last evening, on charge of grand larceny, in stealing \$100 worth of stereoscopes from Pike & Co., in Broadway. The property was recovered, and the prisoner committed for examination.